ISSUE OF CURRENCY NOTES.

No. 2122—*B. and R.* 345-53, *dated* 6—7*th October* 1909.

From—*J. S. Chakravarti, Esq., M.A., F.R.A.S., etc., Comptroller, Mysore Government, Bangalore.*

To—*The Deputy Commissioners, Treasury Department, of Districts and the Officer in charge, State Huzur Treasury.*

From the large and frequent indents for currency notes that are being received in this office and the way in which the notes received in some of the treasuries are absorbed in those treasuries, it is evident that the demand for currency notes from the public is great and that the treasuries have been issuing them freely without regard to the principles underlying their issue. Article 608 of the Civil Account Code permitting the supply to all comers of currency notes under certain conditions, has apparently been taken in the majority of cases as a general authority for issuing currency notes in all cases and under all conditions. To regulate, therefore, the issue of currency notes, the undersigned has the honor to issue the following instructions for the guidance of all treasuries which, it is requested, may be strictly followed in future.

2. The general rule that should be borne in mind in issuing currency notes to the public is that this accommodation can be given them only when it can be done without inconvenience to Government. The following special instructions may, however, be noted for observance:—

(1) There is ordinarily no objection to pay claims on Government in currency notes if so required.

(2) *Bona fide* travellers requiring currency notes in exchange for cash may be given currency notes up to a maximum limit of Rs. 200.

(3) At surplus treasuries where the cash balance in coins is strong, currency notes should not be given in exchange for cash, as such exchange will throw on the State the expense of remitting specie to the reserve treasury. Such exchange is all the more objectionable when there is reason to believe that the notes asked for in large quantities are intended for remittance elsewhere in connection with trade. In exceptional circumstances, however, such as those of famine or distress when notes are largely in demand for importing food grains, etc., Government will arrange to supply the treasuries with notes to the extent required irrespective of considerations of cost.

(4) At deficit treasuries (*i.e.*, where the cash receipts are less than the expenditure) currency notes may be issued in exchange for cash to any extent available after the requirements mentioned in Rules (1) and (2) have been sufficiently met.

(5) In treasuries in which the receipts are generally in currency notes, there should be no objection either to a free issue of currency notes or exchange of currency notes for cash provided that care is taken to see that any surplus that may have to be remitted to the Head-quarters from such treasury shall be in currency notes as far as possible.

J. S. CHAKRAVARTI,
Comptroller.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MYSORE DASARA INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, 1909.

MEMORANDUM.

As published in para 11 of the introductory to the prospectus of 1909, a 1st and 2nd class special Dasara Ticket has been arranged for between *Bangalore* and *Mysore*. The ticket is available for 18 days from 15th October to 3rd November 1909. The cost is Rs. 9-2-0 and Rs. 4-10-0 respectively admits the holder to the Exhibition Grounds for the whole season.

2. Tickets will be sold at the *Bangalore* Railway Station and the first half will be collected at the Exhibition gate when the holder thereof visits for the first time. The return half will be kept by the holder and will admit to the Exhibition on any subsequent visit and will be collected at *Bangalore* on completion of the return journey.

The tickets are not transferable, the last date of issue being fixed to *28th* October 1909.

G. H. KRUMBIEGEL,